

# Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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SPECTUS OF LOUISIANIAN.

to establish another in New Orleans, the Louisianaian, propose to which has been long, and felt to exist. In the our people, in their struggle that position in the that much information, management, counsel and lost, in consequence of them, through which these be supplied. We shall Louisianaian a desideratum.

POLICY.

indicates, the Louisianaian at all times and under We shall advocate the of broad civil liberty, of all men before the partial distribution of honor to all who merit them. allaying animosities, of memory of the bitter past, harmony and union among all ween all interests, we shall removal of all political kindness and forbearance, and resentment reigned, fairness and justice where oppression prevailed. Thus aims and objects, we shall interests, elevate our noble position among her the development of her ilities and secure the full benedict changes in the history and the people and the country. that there can be no true the supremacy of law, we strict and indiscriminating of justice.

TAXATION.

support the doctrine of an of taxation among all collection of the revenues, expenditures, conformably of the State or country charge of every legitimate

EDUCATION.

tain the carrying out of the of the act establishing our school system, and urge as a the education of our youth, with their own enlighten security and stability of a government.

FINAL.

manly, independent, and we shall strive to rescue an ephemeral, and temporary, and establish it upon a basis, "command," we shall at "success."

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## THE MEMORY OF JOYS THAT ARE PAST.

BY JOHN W. FRANCIS.

Where are now the flowers that once detained me,  
Like a loiterer on my early way?  
Where the fragrant wreaths that softly chained  
me,  
When young life was like an infant's play?

Where they but the fancied dreams that hover  
Round the couch where tender hearts repose?  
Only pictured veils that brightly cover  
With their skyey tints a world of woes?

They are gone—but memory loves to cherish  
All their sweetness in her deepest core.  
Ah! the recollection cannot perish,  
Though the eye may never meet them more.

There are hopes, that like enchantment, brighten  
Gaily in the van of coming years;  
They are never met, and yet they lighten,  
When we walk in sorrow and in tears.

When the present only tells of anguish,  
Then we know their worth, and only then;  
O, the wasted heart will cease to languish,  
When it thinks of joys that might have been.

Age, and suffering, and want, may sever  
Every link, that bound to life, in twain;  
Hope—even Hope may banish—but forever  
Memory with her visions will remain.

## COLORED MEN OF WASHINGTON.

SOME SKETCHES OF THEM.

The antecedents of Mr. Frederick Douglass, Sr., now a citizen of Washington, and editor and proprietor of the *New National Era*, are too well-known to need repetition here. Rising from the greatest obscurity, by his fine talents and indomitable energy he has won a position in society second to none in dignity and influence. He is a native of the eastern shore of Maryland, has long been identified with the city of Rochester, New York.

Professor JOHN M. LANGSTON, for some years a citizen of Washington, is a member of the board of health in the new Territorial government. Professor Langston came here from Oberlin, Ohio, where he received his education. He was an inspector of the schools in the Freedmen's Bureau until that position was abolished by the expiration of the law which authorized it, since which time he has been a law professor in Howard University. Mr. Langston is looked upon as an able lawyer, and is universally known as an eloquent orator. His voice and influence are ever directed to the great object of elevating and educating his race.

Mr. JAMES WORMLEY, Sr., is one of the most successful colored men in this city, and is, probably, at this time the wealthiest among them. Wormley, the caterer, is known by *bon-vivants* from Maine to Texas, and those who, in former days, were fortunate enough to fall in the way of his good cheer are always sure to look him up if ever they return to the Federal Capital. Mr. Wormley commenced life in this city as a hack-driver, after which he turned his attention to keeping a restaurant. This he found to be the calling for which nature evidently intended him. Mr. Wormley now owns five large houses, one of which is rented by Secretary Robeson, and four are filled with boarders. The first house which Mr. Wormley became possessed of has received many distinguished occupants. It was here that Lieutenant General Winfield Scott was wont to take up his quarters, and among the prominent men who have lodged beneath its roof were Senator Wigfall, Secretary Floyd, Speaker Pennington, Anthony Trollope, General Halleck, John Vanburen, Senator Goni, the Spanish Minister, and General Geo. B. McClellan. In this house the Duke de Charters and Prince de Joinville used to give their grand dinners. It is now occupied by the Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, who pays a rent of \$3,000 a year for it.

Professor Wilson, Cashier of the Freedmen's Saving Bank in this city, is a man of some note. This now thriving institution owes, in a great measure, its origin and success to the energy and ability of Professor Wilson, who seconded the efforts of Col. D. L. Eaton and Mr. Alvord, of the Freedman's Bureau, by visiting in person the colored soldiers who left the city, and inducing them to deposit their money in the bank, which small collection became the nucleus of the present millions that are now deposited there by the colored people all over the country. Mr. Wilson has built himself a fine residence on P. street, where he now lives.

Dr. AUGUSTA, the principal colored physician in the city, has an extensive and remunerative practice, although he only commenced it about five years ago. Dr. Augusta is a young man, has been an assistant surgeon in the army, and is believed to be not only a skilled physician, but a man of cultivated mind. It will be remembered that Dr. Augusta was involved in a contest with the medical society of the District, which refused rather over a year since, to receive him into membership. The quarrel even found its way to the floors of Congress, but Dr. Augusta has not yet gained admittance to the society.—*Saving Bank.*

## LEGISLATION REGARDING NON-AFFILIATION.

We are continually in receipt of letters from almost every section of the United States, requesting information regarding the status of non-affiliated Masons. In order to convey as concisely as possible the desired light on this, one of the most important subjects, if, indeed, not the most important which has attracted, within the past twenty years, the attention of the various American Grand Lodges (for we believe the subject has not as yet disturbed those of Europe, or elsewhere), we comply with the requests made of us.

Several of our Grand Lodges have, as we believe, in violation of the principles upon which our Society is based, enacted laws which render the non-affiliated Mason subject to the highest penalties known to Masonry, if he does not contribute to the support of the Grand or Subordinate Lodges in the jurisdiction in which he may reside; while others have, with more regard to the principles which ought to govern the Craft, confined themselves to the passage of enactments depriving non-affiliates of the enjoyment of certain benefits of the institution.

In order that our querists may, at a glance, learn the action which has been taken by various Grand Lodges on this subject, and which, we think, will answer their several purposes, we present the following summary:

The Grand Lodge of Maine directs its subordinates, in all cases of application for dimit, to suffer no member to withdraw, unless to form a new Lodge or to join another.

The Grand Lodge of Vermont declares that all non-affiliated Masons shall be indefinitely suspended, and they and their families be excluded from all the privileges and benefits of the institution.

Massachusetts deprives every Mason, not a member of some Subordinate Lodge, from visiting the same Lodge, in the place where he resides, more than twice, without the permission of the Master or vote of the Lodge.

New York, in its Constitution, provides that, it being the duty of every Mason to belong to some Lodge, and contribute to its funds, therefore, any Mason who does not contribute to the funds, or belong to some Lodge, shall not be entitled to visit more than twice while he so continues, or to join in processions, or receive assistance or relief, or Masonic burial.

Pennsylvania declares that no brother made in a Lodge beyond its jurisdiction, and having been a resident there for three years without joining a Lodge, shall be entitled to Masonic relief, nor shall his family be entitled to apply thereto; and denies to a brother who is not a member of a Lodge permission to visit any Lodge more than once.

Maryland deprives a Master Mason, not a contributing member of any Lodge, of the right to visit the same Lodge more than twice, unless he joins some regular Lodge.

The District of Columbia directs that no Lodge shall, more than once, admit as a visitor any resident Mason not a member of some Lodge; and no resident Mason, non-affiliated more than one year, shall participate in any public procession or ceremony, nor shall any such, nor their widows or orphans, be entitled to any benefit from any Lodge—all such non-affiliated Masons being regarded as profanes, not known to the Fraternity in any of its organized forms.

Virginia declares that a non-affiliated Mason shall not be entitled to join in any Masonic procession, or to any Masonic burial, or any pecuniary aid from a Lodge.

North Carolina forbids a non-affiliated Mason to visit any Lodge under its jurisdiction, withholds Masonic burial and relief, and deprives them of the right to assist in any public ceremonies and processions of the craft.

South Carolina prohibits them from visiting a Lodge more than once, without becoming a member of some regular Lodge under its jurisdiction, and withholds from them Masonic aid.

Georgia declares that Masons non-affiliated for twelve months shall not be permitted to visit any Lodge, nor be entitled to any of the benefits and privileges of a Mason.

Alabama says that a Mason should never be allowed a dimit without cause; he has no right to non-affiliate himself; and that none but affiliated Masons, shall in case of death, be buried with Masonic honors, or be entitled to Masonic charity.

Mississippi deprives non-affiliated Masons of all the rights, benefits, and privileges of the Lodges; that is to say, the right to visit, the right to charitable aid, the right to join in processions and to Masonic burial.

Louisiana divests them of all the right to visit, to assist at any public ceremonies or processions, to Masonic burial, or to receive relief for themselves or families from the charity funds of the Society.

Texas instructs its Subordinate Lodges not to grant relief to non-affiliated Masons out of the Lodge funds, and refuses them the right to visit any Lodge more than three times.

Arkansas maintains that they have no right to visit a Lodge unless by consent of the same, with or without terms; nor to relief from the Lodge; nor to join her local processions; nor to Masonic burial.

Missouri declares that they shall have no claim or right to aid from the Charity funds of the Grand Lodge or its Subordinates, nor shall they be permitted to visit a Lodge more than twice without the unanimous consent of the members.

Tennessee expresses the opinion of its Grand Lodge, that non-affiliated Masons are not entitled, as a matter of right, to the charities of the Society.

Kentucky, leaves it discretionary with its Lodges to bury a non-affiliated Mason irrespective of his otherwise good standing, or of his request.

Ohio recommends its Lodges to discountenance, by all proper means, the practice of non-affiliation, and to withhold from non-affiliated Masons the right of visiting, of participating in the public exercises and of Masonic interment.

Indiana directs that they shall not be permitted to visit any Lodge under its jurisdiction, be entitled to Masonic burial, to receive relief from the Charity funds, or to be allowed to assist at any public ceremonies.

Illinois declares that non-affiliated Master Masons, who refuse to contribute to the support of the institution, unless prevented by disability by so doing, forfeit all the rights, privileges and benefits of the Society.

Michigan refuses to a Mason residing within the jurisdiction of a Lodge the right to visit the same more than three times without becoming a member thereof, except sojourners, unless they be members in good standing of some Lodge in its jurisdiction.

Wisconsin pronounces all non-affiliated Masons as not entitled to any of the benefits of Masonry, and deprives them of its privileges, nor have any of their families claims for pecuniary aid.

Iowa orders that Masons not of any Lodge and residing in the jurisdiction of its Grand Lodge shall pay into the Grand Treasury the same dues as are required from affiliated Masons, and for non-compliance shall not be permitted to visit any Lodge in the jurisdiction more than once.

Minnesota prohibits all non-affiliated and non-contributing Masons from receiving Masonic aid, and deprives them of the privileges of the Craft, permitting them, however, to visit a Lodge not more than three times.

California deprives all non-affiliates, who do not contribute, of all the rights, privileges and benefits of the Fraternity.

Oregon makes non-affiliates pay dues, or debars them of all Masonic privileges.

## AN EARNEST APPEAL TO SOUTHERN CONSERVATIVES.

THE TRIBUNE, we are quite aware, is not a Conservative journal, in the latest application of the term. For the Conservatism of George Washington and John Marshall it has a profound admiration, but not for the kind invented and ticketed by Robert Toombs and John Slidell. It would conserve Liberty rather than Slavery, Justice and not Oppression. It does not assume to speak to modern Conservatives as a brother or close ally, but simply as an outside counselor who, seeing mistakes made whereby none are benefited but all are injured, would

gladly incite their correction. Of course, its counsel will have only such weight with Conservatives as its intrinsic worth may fairly command by deserving.

The past is past. The dead are here no more. Not even a lunatic now urges the restoration of Slavery. The notion that Four Millions of Blacks may somehow be lured or driven to abandon their native land for that of their remote ancestors has no longer a serious advocate. The Blacks will not migrate to the North, nor even to the North-West. A few may go to Africa; another handful scatter in various directions; but the great body of them will remain in the land of their birth, tending rather from the James and the Roanoke to the further South and South-West. In short, they and their descendants will live among you, and work for you and for others around you. And, having acquired and exercised the political rights of enfranchised citizenship, they are not likely to be divested thereof. Any serious attempt to reduce them to even political vassalage and impotence must incite perilous and desolating convulsions.

What are you doing to qualify these fellow-citizens for the grave responsibilities thus imposed on them?

Of course, you are not responsible for their enfranchisement. We all know that. Had the decision rested with you, they would not now be voters, nor would they be free. But they are free, and they are voters; and your welfare, as well as theirs, is to be powerfully affected by their exercise of the functions for which they are as yet so imperfectly qualified.

When the last great Extension of the Elective Franchise was achieved in Great Britain, Robert Lowe, (now Chancellor of the Exchequer,) who had resisted it step by step with signal ability and stubborn determination, promptly declared, "We must educate our new masters." That was the simple dictate of self-preservation. And not Lowe alone, but the great majority of British Conservatives, have since supported grants of money for Popular Education which, but for that Extension of Suffrage, they would have sternly resisted.

Now, the very saddest aspect of Southern affairs is the indifference evinced by nearly all, and the positive aversion exhibited by so many of you to the Education of the Masses, White as well as Black. Right well do you know how unfit are your "poor White" as well as your Colored neighbors for the grave public trust they now discharge; yet you are evidently doing little, and likely to do little, to enlarge their qualifications. Most of you act as though the cost of Popular Education was just so much thrown away.

We know that you are generally poor. The first settlers of New-England were still poorer; yet they built school-houses and hired teachers when they had barely roofs over their heads. They did this even while they allowed no one to vote but members in good standing of the recognized Church, so that loafers and saboteurs were utterly powerless.

Of course, you do not burn school-houses wherein Black children are taught, nor mob their teachers; but both these wrongs are perpetrated, and your voices are seldom heard in earnest rebuke of such dastardly offenses. And it is perfectly notorious that teachers of Negro Schools—many of them noble, devoted women who would grace any social circle—are, as a class, the most unpopular Northerners now tolerated among you. And no other tax—not even that on Whiskey—is so odious in your section as that levied for the support of Common Schools.

That the ignorant poor, White or Black, should dislike to be taxed for schools, need not excite surprise, were such the fact. But that you, who know the worth of Education, who deprecate the sway of ignorance, who think it hard that your ex-slaves should out-vote you, should evince a kindred spirit, is amazing.

You seem to wonder that "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags" should be trusted and followed by the Blacks in preference to their old masters. Since the former evince zeal for general education, while the latter do not, this choice is perfectly natural. We doubt whether you can find a negro in a thousand who is so benighted or so degraded that he does not wish his children taught at least to read and write.

Suppose you had all been early and zealous champions of Popular Education—had started schools on your several plantations or at points where the children from two or more plantations could, most conveniently assemble—had welcomed and honored teachers who proved worthy of your kindness—had shown an earnest desire to have every child gathered into some school or other—would not the parents' perfectly natural distrust of your intentions been gentle, gradually dispelled? Would not those parents be now seeking your advice on other matters, and been guided, to a great extent, by your counsel?

What has been, has been. The past is beyond recall. Opportunities rejected are but slowly reclaimed. And yet the advantages of so doing are so decided and manifest that we cannot relinquish the hope of seeing the Southern Conservatives active and prominent in the good work of securing and diffusing Education for All.

N. Y. Tribune.

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